THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

NEWS LETTER

Published by Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vermont, for the Alumni and Alumnae

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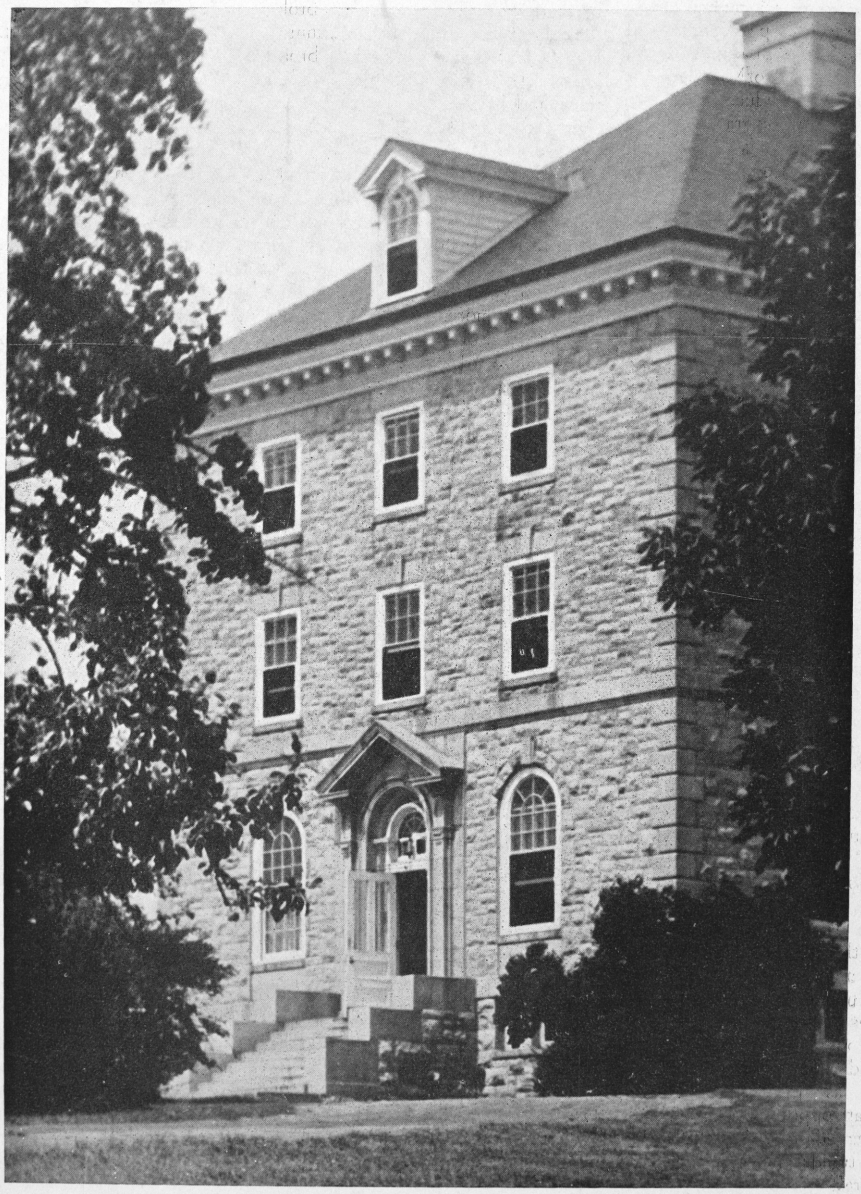


Pearsons Hall

Subjects and Predicates

Anniversaries

Middlebury could commemorate so many anniversaries this year, it's mostly a matter of picking and choosing. The Old Chapel reaches the century mark, the tenth anniversary of the first completed year of Middlebury's now famous French education at the Chateau might be programmed, the Middlebury *Register* is publishing Volume C, the Addison County court was 150 years old in March, it was just one hundred years ago that the College attained a peak in enrollment (comparable even to Harvard at the time) which it did not equal again for some eight decades, and fifty years ago the first coeducational commencement occurred.

The latter is chosen as perhaps the most outstanding event to commemorate and we devote a number of pages in this issue to it.

Model

"The Junior Week celebration was an unqualified success. . . . It showed our visitors and ourselves what Middlebury is busied with in athletic, social and academic ways. . . . It may well serve as a model for coming years."

Thus the *Campus* reported editorially the first Middlebury Junior Week, May 14-16, 1908. There was a baseball game with Norwich ("It was a good, clean game," claimed the *Campus*, ". . . . and a highly satisfactory score of 9-0"), "Charley's Aunt" was the theatrical feature given in the Town Hall under the management of John A. Viele, '09.

"On Friday morning, just as per schedule, an opportunity was afforded for attendance upon lectures." We don't know just what that means, nor the cautious comment that followed: "*Nearly all* availed themselves of the opportunity." Then followed the interclass track meet won by the freshmen. Stewart, '11, broke the college records for both the running high (5 ft. 2¾ in.) and running broad jumps (19 ft. 5 in.). Bagley, '30, has since broken the first by more than eight inches and Cady, '35, the broad by over three feet.

Midd unanimously won the debate with Norwich on "Ship Subsidy" that evening and set everyone in a jubilant mood for the Junior prom which followed.

"Junior Week was brought to a close on Saturday morning with the sophomore trials for the selection of the eight Merrill Prize contestants and with the laughable farce 'The Greek-Barbarian game,' in which the Barbarians won by the score of 18-7". We haven't been able to determine whether the "Greek-Barbarian game" is an oratorio or a variety of Prisoners Base.

Anyway we fear that the 1936 Junior Weekers have failed to follow implicity the 1908 "model for coming years."

Vacation

William Dorn, '32, principal of a little up-State high school in Groton, has been dropping in to see us very frequently of late—always with a dilatory remark that his school is on vacation. He unexpectedly arrived again early in April.

"Vacation?" we queried.

"Yes, another vacation."

"Oh, of course, Easter," we advanced.

"Of course, nothing," he countered. "This is the sap and mud vacation."

Then in an explanation of some length we were informed that many a Vermont school closed down during the height of the mud and sap seasons. The two always are synchronous. The youngsters can't get to town for the mud; and their parents need them at home to help in the maple orchard. Spring holidays can never be announced in advance. For instance Principal Dorn didn't know until the day before the vacation began when it was to be. Suddenly announcements poured in that "Sap's running," and the bottoms of roads were falling out. Presto, the mud and sap vacation started.

Clippings

Practically every college in the country subscribes to some sort of clipping bureau service. Burrelles, Romeike, Argus, and Consolidated are among the more popular companies. Middlebury switched from Consolidated to Romeike a few years ago and has since been averaging around 2,000 press notices returned during a period of 12 months. It costs the college about a hundred dollars a year for the service. Romeike charges five cents a mention. (Do not be influenced by *Rate* when ordering press clippings," cautions their stationery. "In comparison

JUNIOR WEEK

1908	1936
Thursday, May 14	
Baseball—Norwich vs. Middlebury	Baseball—U.V.M. vs. Middlebury
"Charley's Aunt"—Town Hall	Tennis—U.V.M. vs. Middlebury
	Junior Tea Dance—Middlebury Inn
	Interfraternity Stunt Contest
Friday, May 15	
Attendance upon Lectures	Frosh-Soph Rope Pull
Interclass track meet	Greased Pig Contest
Debate, Norwich vs. Middlebury	Women's Archery Tournament
Junior Prom	Junior Prom—Middlebury Inn
Saturday, May 16	
Merrill Prize preliminaries	Fraternity Breakfasts
"Greek Barbarian Game"	Baseball—Norwich vs. Middlebury
	Golf—Union vs. Middlebury
	Fraternity Open-house Dances

to Henry Romeike, Inc. Service others are dear at any price.") Middlebury cuts the clipping cost in half by requesting that Vermont papers be eliminated in their scissor work. It's much cheaper to clip one's own from papers like the Burlington Free Press which alone prints between three and four hundred stories a year on the College. No clipping bureau can handle colleges as efficiently as it can other businesses. A good share of college releases mention another college; practically all sports stories do. And since most of the clipping companies service quite a list of colleges, any mentioned in the story may get the notice.

Middlebury has three big clipping months: June, October and February, representing a flux of material on Commencement, football, and winter sports. August is the slowest month with only ninety-five charged against us.

Romeike was established in 1881, as the world's first Press Clipping Bureau. (Only America could think of capitalizing on an idea like that.) Today they claim to be "the largest and most complete in the world. 2,000 newspapers daily, intensively covering every town and city in the United States."

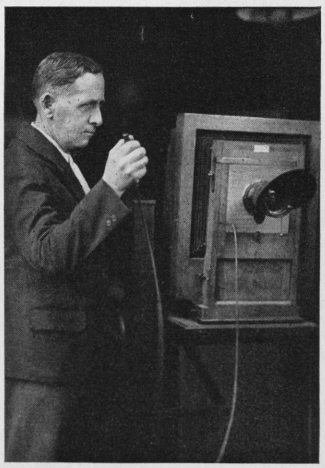
"It Pays to Climb"

The world has forgotten all about it now—if it ever knew—but A. W. Gove of Gove's Photographic Studio was the original author of that poignant epithet that reached international fame in photographic and lay circles some years ago: "The trouble with the modern girl is that she is underdeveloped and overexposed." He thought it up himself in the darkroom one day. Via the Blue Babboon that bit of Govesque sophistry traveled overnight across the map, was roared over in every speakeasy, Rotary Club and Photographic conference in the country. It undoubtedly made dollars and dollars for all the other authors who "thought it up," for magazines like *Life*, *College Humor*, and *Punch*. It is not very likely that anyone could sell it now, though; styles have changed and probably the American girl.

But "Gove's" hasn't changed. Every few days it seems the place is in a turmoil with some new interior decoration project under foot—sittings, stepladders, paint, customers, and wallpaper all confused—(Mr. Gove was a paper hanger before he staked his all on a camera)—but, in the main, the atmosphere, the proprietor and his humor are the same, yesterday, today, and tomorrow.... Except for a few extra lenses, a battery of lights, a Graflex, developing apparatus, and the scores of little inventions that science has contributed to make a photographer's life worth while, his camera equipment is fundamentally the same as it was twenty years ago when he first set up shop on the second floor of the Methodist Block with nothing but daylight and a few kerosene lamps for illumination.

Many and many are the undergraduates who have trundled up those stairs with plumping hearts to learn whether their "shots" will be preserved for posterity—"shots" without which the college "mem" book would long since have gone out. Always the same, Mr. Gove comes out from the dark room to quash the excitement and comment as if there were nothing sacred about the pictures after all. "Oh, they won't be ready till tomorrow night." Still, students persistently heed his advertising maxim—"Upstairs—It pays to climb."

Mr. Gove prints between sixty and seventy-five thousand pictures a year,



L. L. C. V. *President*

a sizeable chunk of business for any photographer in any locality. A good share of them are for college students, especially summer school people and one of his biggest clients, of course, is the Editor's Office. "Sporadic trade it is with them," he says. Nothing would please him more than to have football, winter sports, and commencements spread out over the whole year. He hasn't been official photographer for a Kaleidoscope since '28 and isn't very fond of either the White Studio or Vantine people on account of it. Before they began to invade his territory he did practically all of the Kaleids, '19, '20, '21, '22, '24. What's more the student managers all paid their bills. He thumps on wood when he mentions it, but undergraduates, for some strange reason, almost always pay their bills. He doesn't lose a dollar a year from women. Men are nearly as good—"But," he says, "there's a lemon in every box."

He has had a long list of undergraduates working for him since he started in business. His best assistants were: James Burckes, '21, Radcliffe Lyon, '23, William Cole, '22, Robert Parry, '25, Howard Huntress, '30, Merritt Hulett, '29, and Charles Malam, '28.

Mr. Gove has devoted practically his whole life to his art. He's reticent about his birth year, but he worked on his father's farm in Charlotte until he was seventeen then went into cahoots with his brother on paper and painting jobs. Somehow, he got hold of a box camera in 1906 and was so completely won over to the latent possibilities of photography that he had invested in a hundred dollar camera with an anastigmat lens within a year. He had to go into the business because he was spending all his money on his hobby, so he opened up a studio in Bristol in 1909 and stayed there until he moved to Middlebury seven years later.

He is now secretary-treasurer of the one and only professional camera organization in the State: the Lens and Light Club of Vermont. The whole club are to be his guests at Middlebury next June for their semi-annual conference and the shop is in process of being "freshened" for the occasion.

We've known Mr. Gove for ten years—rather intimately too—but not

until last week did we discover that he had a nickname: "Deak" for Deacon.

Water, Water

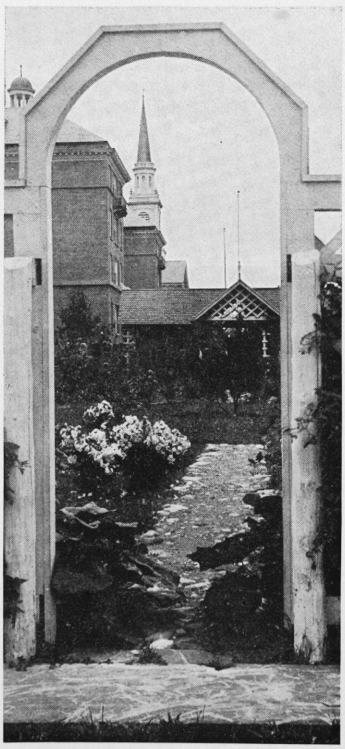
While Johnstown, Hartford, and Williamsburg were in the midst of their flood plight, most of Vermont—despite Press-Radio reports—was enjoying just an unusually heavy spring freshet. However, when reports from the south began coming in with increasing velocity, a halt was called to classes a half day in advance of the scheduled vacation and everyone was released to get home as quickly and conveniently as he could. Trains and busses were still running on schedule when the announcement went forth. But not for long.

Up to eight or nine o'clock the ten seventeen sleeper to New York and Boston was "on time." Then when dripping students by hordes were accumulating in and around the station, suddenly the word ticked in that no trains at all were running. Such commotion as ensued would have made Bedlam a nursery school by comparison.

Students that couldn't pile into a New York bus leaving at 2 a. m. sloshed back to their dormitories to hug a radio. It was days before dormitories were completely empty. By plane, boat, bus, and car most succeeded in getting home by easy stages. During the height of the waters it was just five hundred miles by road to Boston.

Flowers that Bloom . . .

The nearest Middlebury comes to having a Flower Show is Mrs. Maud O. ("Mother") Mason's rainbow of color just south of Hepburn Hall. Alumni of ten or fifteen years ago well remember the patch of dead land, but all is changed now. Mother Mason has been at her exterior decoration for just twenty years. Originally she had in mind landscaping around all the dormitories of which she has charge, but she discovered that one Hepburn project could more than occupy all the gardening hours. It was "Joe" Kasper, '20, who nearly a decade ago, made possible the first realization of her dream for beautifying the environs of Hepburn. He contributed two thousand bulbs, mostly tulips, but scores of jonquils, narcissus, and hyacinths. And they have multiplied in fertile Champlain Valley clay and imported loam until it would require the services of an agrarian statistician to compute the present number. Mothers of students, faculty members and friends have added to the collection of shrubs and perennials, so that now there is a continuous display of color from May to frost, though the high season is around Decoration Day. The whole row of peonies in front of the Hall originated from Mrs. Mason's grandmother's home and lots of the shrubs came from there. She has spent many an hour begging assistance and contributions for the garden and admits that her own backaches have frequently rescued it from the weeds. Mr. Partridge has contributed a bird bath, a student a sundial, and the Corporation more recently appropriated funds for a pool. The Spanish School enthusiastically adopts the garden along with Hepburn Hall during the summer, but for both undergraduates and linguists it is rapidly increasing in popularity as a show place and after-dark tryst.



Mother Mason's Garden

Changes

Tabulations completed to May 15 indicate the largest entering freshman class in Middlebury's admission records. However, the long list of faculty changes for next year is not due to enrollment.

Professor Vernon C. Harrington and Professor Prudence Fish will be on sabbatical leave for the full year and Professor Werner Neuse for the first semester. Professor Alfred M. Dame, Professor Douglas Beers, and Miss Ellen Wiley will return from leaves. Dean Hazeltine's exchange professorship with Professor Harry H. Barnum of Robert College, Istanbul, will end in June. John Nash, '36, and John J. Kelly, '31, who has received an appointment as instructor, will fill the vacancy left by "Duke" Nelson, '32, who goes to Union. Choral and instrumental music will be reorganized under Henry W. Bedford, who is completing his M.A. at the University of Pittsburg, and Harold A. Frantz of the Westminster Choir School. They will take over the work in Music of Miss Fish, Professor Larsen, Mr. Lechnyr and Professor Owen. John T. Andrews, instructor at Beloit College, will substitute for Professor Harrington in Philosophy, and Dr. Kurt Neuse, of Ommen, Holland, for Professor Neuse in German. The most notable addition in personnel to the women's college is the appointment of Miss Margaret Peck, '25, as Social Director.

Postmasters Only

The News Letter is edited by W. Storrs Lee, '28. The Editorial Board is composed of Edgar J. Wiley, '13, and Frances H. C. Warner, '05, who prepare the alumni and alumnae notes; Mrs. Dorothy Purdy, '22, and D. Howard Moreau, '20. Mr. Wiley also has charge of the business interests.

The News Letter is the official organ of the Associated Alumni and of the Alumnae Association of Middlebury College. It is published by the College at Middlebury, Vermont, quarterly, in September, December, March and June, and was entered as second-class matter November 15, 1932, at the Middlebury post-office under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912.

The Events of the 86th Commencement

"What was done and who were here"

Reprinted from the Middlebury Register of July 2, 1886.

THE 86TH COMMENCEMENT of the college which opened on Sunday and closed on Wednesday, was by all odds the most enjoyable of recent years. Perfect weather, the presence of many alumni, interesting exercises and the great hopefulness universally expressed in the future of the institution all contributed to this end. No one who attended throughout could help but feel that there is ample reason for encouragement and for renewed effort for the college and its interests on the part of the corporation, the president, faculty, alumni, and the friends of the college and sound learning.

SUNDAY'S SERVICES

The Baccalaureate

This is an abstract of Dr. G. N. Webber's very able and practical discourse: . . . .

"Happy the man who discovers his adaptations. . . .Information is not the thing first in request, but to develop the faculties and bring to light which of the manifold budding energies of the young soul is the main and dominant one. The broader, therefore the preparatory course is, the better, so as to leave no latent talent undiscovered. After the supreme aptitude has been found out, then the professional school is in place. . . .The men who shift from one thing to another never accomplish anything. Stick to your task through thick and thin. Be self-reliant. Trust implicitly your discovered faculty and be willing to begin at the bottom round of the ladder . . . . Highest success in any labor behooves to rest on a basis of wide culture in letters and the humanities and to be animated by generous sympathies touching all the ranges of human life from lowest to uppermost. Be you artizan, merchant, lawyer, clergyman, be, above all, the manliest of men."

The sermon closed with an address to the class, full of wise suggestions and sound advice.

Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association

The Young Men's Christian association of the college celebrated its anniversary Sunday evening at the Congregational church, which was well filled with people from this and surrounding towns. Mr. Charles Billings of the graduating class, president of the association . . . introduced the speaker, Rev. George N. Boardman, D.D., of the Chicago theological seminary. He announced as the basis of his address the words found in Habakkuk II. 20 "But the Lord is in his holy temples; let all the earth keep silence before him." These words, he said suggest the conflict, up to this time irrepressible, between science and religion.

"I would say to you, young men, begin with the temple; explain the world through God, not God through the world. Those who have begun with the Bible explain nature best. Begin with the word of God and account for all things else through it."

The service closed with the hymn "Glorious things of Thee are spoken" and the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Mr. Denio.

TUESDAY — ALUMNI DAY

Preliminary Meeting of the Associated Alumni

The preliminary meeting of the alumni, held at the college chapel at 10 o'clock, was called to order by Henry S. Foote, Esq., secretary and W. R. Cray, '76, of Minneapolis, Minn., was made chairman. . . . The needs of the college paper, The Undergraduate, were stated and a subscription taken up to aid in sustaining it. . . . The meeting adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Prof. Higley's and Dr. Rankin's Addresses

The Alumni and others gathered at the Congregational Church at 11:30 o'clock. . . . Col. Walker introduced Prof. E. H. Higley of Worcester, Mass., who was received with applause. His address was clear cut and interesting discussion of a rather abstruse subject. It was attentively heard and applauded at the close. . . .

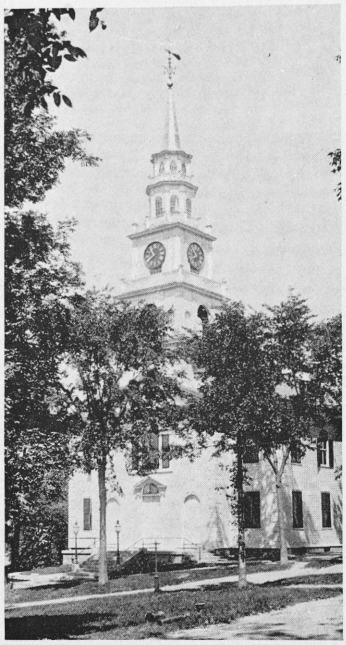
Col. Walker said that the death of Rev. Dr. Henry N. Hudson, a member of the class of 1840 had seemed to require special notice at the hands of the alumni, and Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, '48, of Orange, N. J. an intimate friend of the deceased, had been invited to deliver the memorial address. . . . The following abstract will serve in some sort to indicate the drift of the speaker's thought:

. . . ."Henry Norman Hudson. . . .takes rank with the greatest writers upon Shakespeare in either this country, England, or Germany. He was also a teacher, peculiar in his manners and methods, but inspiring his pupils with his own enthusiasm. Though he was at times engaged in other pursuits, the chief energies of his life were given to the great dramatist [Shakespeare]. He was for a while rector of a parish, and served as editor of two different publications. He was also a chaplain in the army under Gen. Butler, and was locked up by the orders of this commander. His imprisonment gave rise to a somewhat famous pamphlet, in which Dr. Hudson's power of invective is clearly demonstrated. . . ."

In accordance with the custom the speakers nominated one person each for election to honorary membership in the alumni association. Prof. Higley named Rev. George A. Bailey of Moravia, N. Y., and Dr. Rankin, Hon. Daniel Heald of New York City who were duly elected.

The Alumni Dinner

The Alumni and their friends then proceeded to the Addison House for the alumni dinner. A larger number sat down to it than on any similar occasion for years. . . . After the good things provided had been discussed to the general satisfaction, President A. F. Walker rapped to order and called upon a number of the alumni to speak. . . . Geo. Z. Erwin, '65, of Malone, N. Y., came out enthusiastically for coeducation and woman's rights; C. M. Wilds, Esq. '75, Middlebury, who expressed the opinion that the community had not for a long time been so fully in sympathy with the college and its management as now . . . . The burden of the remarks was the pleasure of all concerned at Mr. Brainerd's elevation to the presidency and the faith of the speakers in a glorious future for the institution.



Site of the 86th

The Parker and Merrill Prize Speaking

There was "standing room only," and not much of that, at the church Tuesday evening, when the prize speaking came off. Prof. Wright presided. Mr. J. H. Engels of Brandon, organist, gave the music and did well. . . . The speaking was not, on the average, up to the usual standard, but the audience was kept interested to the end. . . .

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Annual Meeting of the Associated Alumni

The alumni were out in force at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning for their annual meeting, which was held at the chapel. . . . A protracted debate on coeducation followed. The chief point in controversy was whether women ought to have all the honors to which their scholarship may entitle them. It was held that there should be no discrimination in this particular if it could be avoided. . . . Finally this resolution was passed and its submission to the consideration of the trustees ordered:

Resolved, that it is expedient for Middlebury College that young ladies should be admitted to all the privileges and honors of the institution, which legal conditions permit and we pledge ourselves to support the corporation in carrying out this plan.

The Graduating Exercises

The Congregational Church was filled to its full capacity at 10:30 o'clock when the alumni, marshalled by Col. Thad M. Chapman and preceded by the Middlebury cornet band, came down from the college and were shown to seats reserved for them in front of and upon the platform. The procession was the largest for a long time. . . . Blaisdell's orchestra of Concord, N. H., which furnished the finest of music for the occasion, was stationed in the gallery. This was the

PROGRAMME

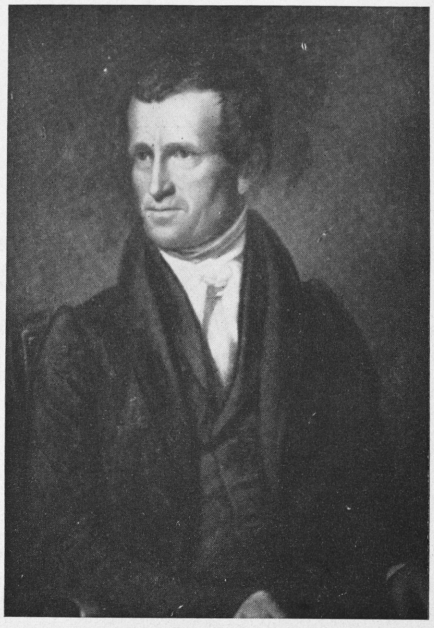
Prayer
Music
Oration, with Salutatory Addresses . . . . . The NewCrusade
Henry L. Bailey, Moravia, N. Y.
Essay . . . . . The Growth of Criticism
M. Belle Chellis, Meriden, N. H.
Oration . . . . . The Supernatural in Literature
Marvin Hill Dana, New Haven
Music
Oration . . . . . Unknown Heroes
Jesse A. Ellsworth, Whiting
Oration . . . . . Gladstone and Home Rule
Willis M. Ross, Poultney
Oration . . . . . Catholicism and Education
A. Varney, Bristol
Music
Oration with Valedictory Addresses . . . . Materialistic Pantheism
Charles Billings, Ripton
Master's Oration. The True Education for the Nineteenth Century
George M. Rowland, A. B.
Music
Conferring of Degrees and awarding of prizes
Music
Prayer
Inauguration of Ezra Brainerd, President-Elect
Doxology Benediction

(Continued on page 19)

Rhetoric Ruled

By RICHARD L. BROWN, *Instructor in English*

IT is hard to speak definitely of the study of English at Middlebury during the early years, for while the courses of study are indicated clearly enough in the catalogues, it is impossible to estimate how much or how well the students read on their own. Milton or Spenser might well have seemed an almost trifling relaxation in contrast to the work in "Moral and Intellectual Philosophy" of those days. The curriculum proper, however, was bent without compromise upon creating the eloquent and facile clergyman, lawyer, classical scholar or "gentleman," and rhetoric ruled. From 1800 to 1885, English literature was either neglected entirely or served as humble hand-maiden to the superior grace of rhetoric.



"The Glorious Hough" first Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature

Text-books then lived amazingly long lives, and since their titles were always used as the titles of courses, they can reveal to us much of what twenty-one college generations saw and suffered. Murray's *Grammar* was used by successive freshman classes for sixteen years. Jamieson's *Lectures on Rhetorick* were standard in Old Chapel for a quarter of a century. The record-holder for longevity was Whateley's *Rhetoric*, which remained the symbol of academic traditionalism at Middlebury for over fifty years.

The basis of the work in rhetoric was the content of these books, checked in formal recitations presided over by professor or tutor. Thus the student gained an intimate knowledge of "low taste" and its avoidance. His college life was spent among the pitfalls of "barbarisms, improprieties, cant, solecisms, vulgarisms, pleonasms." He learned the distinguished ways of the exordium, and of the peroration, and found, through recondite allusions to Aristotle, that every composition has "a beginning, a middle, and an end."

He put these rules and principles into practice in themes each week or fortnight, but the great tests of his knowledge and ability came on those alternate Wednesday afternoons when his turns occurred to deliver "rhetoricals" to the entire assembly of faculty and students. This delivery of memorized speeches or orations was a part of the curriculum up to 1910. After 1880 they were held on Saturday mornings, with diminished prestige, but lingered on until the increased enrollment made them impossible. Only then were they recognized as anachronistic.

Curiously enough, the chair of English was established in connection with education and pedagogy. There was some feeling among the members of the governing board that the classical discipline was inadequate in the training of teachers. An *English education* was growing more necessary in democratic Vermont. Accordingly, it was voted in 1835 to elect a Professor of English and Education who would "increase the peculiar qualification of those students who intend to devote themselves to teaching," "give a short annual course on Education," and "elevate the standard of English education."

The first occupant of the Chair of English, the Rev. John Hough, stands out as among the strongest of Middlebury's early teachers. Taking this new post in 1838, he had already served the college as professor of Greek and

Latin, and as professor of divinity, for twenty-six years. So popular was he that the *Ram* of 1837, an annual student classic designed to cast ridicule if not calumny upon faculty members, reversed its traditional procedure for him and devoted thirty lines to the fulsome praise of "the glorious Hough"—

"One, who at least some gentler thoughts invites,
One Lot alone amid the Sodomites."

But perhaps he suffered from his strength. He seems to have left Middlebury because of differences over religious matters in the town.

Other vivid personalities emerge from the history of the English department during its days of rhetoric. Ezra Brainerd, '64, later a great president of the college, the brothers Boardman, the widely-known grammarian and rhetorician, Brainerd Kellogg, '58,—each of these would deserve the fullest sort of treatment if space permitted. But the days of Thomas Huxley's lectures on education had come, and it was suspected now that the modern literatures, as well as the classics, might have their cultural value. From this time on, courses in English literature began to supplant rhetoric and to usurp the pre-eminence of Greek and Latin.

The new development was personified by Professor Charles Baker Wright, now Emeritus Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, who entered into his long membership in the college in 1885. Professor Wright continued the rhetoric, of course, and there was more scientific study of the language, but primarily the work in English was devoted to literary courses directed toward the broadening of mental and spiritual horizons. One of his interests is in the relationships of poetry and philosophy; and Professor Cady, '99, a student of his, tells with pleasure of the course in world poets which was intended to start with Homer and end in modern times, but which, when it reached Dante, stayed with Dante and digested and redigested Dante, until the permanent enthusiasm for the poet which had swept both teacher and class was entirely satisfied. The class had discovered values more compelling than the syllabus of the course.

By 1920, the year of Professor Wright's retirement, other influences had affected the teaching of college English. One of these was the prestige of the scientific method, which led English scholarship more and more into the realm of literary history as opposed to literature; and another was the increased enrollment of the college, which meant more courses, more instructors, and a more impersonal division of teaching. In the universities it was assumed that the subject matter within a department's jurisdiction would be divided evenly into units, a specialist in factual scholarship presiding over each. In 1920 the outline of English courses at Middlebury also took on this appearance. The freshman course became an introductory course in literary history, austerely detailed and chronological, while the advanced work required of the English major is in "period" courses outlined historically and chronologically.

With these changes came further specialization, American Literature becoming a separate department in 1922, and Drama and Public Speaking at about the same time. Professor Wilfred Davison, '13, the first professor of American Literature, brought about further and far-reaching developments through his fostering of the Bread Loaf School of English in its earliest days, while his successor, Professor Cook, '24, has maintained American Literature as one of the most popular and influential departments of the college. In the field of drama, Professor Goodreds has made Middlebury pre-eminent among eastern small colleges through the professional finish of the student productions.

Within this "new" organization of the last sixteen years there are already some old landmarks. One of them is the work in Shakespeare and the Elizabethan drama, conducted by Professor Cady since 1909. Another is the novel course, given by Professor Perkins since 1924. Professor Beers, department head since 1927, has made the nineteenth century a popular college study, while his course in Chaucer and Old English has long been the pleasant goal of seniors majoring in the department.

What new developments time will bring only the most astute social prophet could tell. The major changes recounted in this sketch have been due to social forces and readjustments, and of these even the occupants of the English department offices high in Old Chapel have discovered that there is no lack today. After rhetoric, literature, literary history, what will follow? Something that will make an interesting investigation for another writer in the *News Letter* no doubt,—in 1960.

Brain Children---Miscarried

By THE EDITOR

ALL down the ages the only miscreant connected in the popular mind with final examinations is the professor. If samples of all the essays mentally composed against pedagogues and their questions to the accompaniment of twiddling thumbs over impossible examination problems could be complied, the Oxford dictionary would look like a pocket testament by comparison. It is all a very one-sided condemnation according to the examinees. The professor is never for an instant given the credit for despising the institution of examinations too. Never does the undergraduate come to the realization that a "quiz" examines the professor as harshly as it does his protege. Students seem to be entirely unaware of the solicitude, the anxiety, the apprehension, the down-right feeling of desperation with which every professor faces every examination. "He's out to get us," is the contention of the minor.

"If they fail me on that question, I'll give up teaching forever," simultaneously and moodily the elder mulls. And nearly as often as the professor *gets* the student, the student manages to *get* the professor. It's a viciously circuitous struggle. But somehow the undergraduate becomes a graduate and the pedagogue keeps on pedagoguing —forever.

"Classroom students remind me of rows of jars," confessed Herbert E. Walter of Brown who was given an honorary doctorate in Science at Middlebury two years ago. "Then at examination time I have to take the jars down one by one and discover how my formulas have and haven't worked. The contents may have completely evaporated or solidified, some are fermenting badly, sediment has invariably gathered in most of them." He claims to have learned from his students in Biology that Pithecanthropus was an Indian princess, that the vocal cords extend from the trachea to the abdomen, that osmosis is the purification of the blood by the kidneys, that a hemaphrodite is the failure of the lymph to return to the heart.

But Brown is not alone among universities and colleges where the professors' brain children miscarry. The former Professor Lounsbury of Yale once remarked on the infinite capacity of the human mind for resenting the entrance of knowledge, and Middlebury, alas, seems to have something in common with both Yale and Brown.

The Lecture–Hogarth

"A hybrid is the offspring when individuals of opposite sex mate," a sociology professor learned from a student some weeks ago. And when he discovered that there was to be a *News Letter* article dealing with examinations, he dug into the bottom drawer of his desk and produced a collection of wit and nitwit that would probably equal anything either Brown or Yale could offer. The sheet was labeled "C. C. Boners, 1936." The very presence of the date seemed to indicate that this sort of thing went on year after year.

The solar system was first originated by Copernicus.
An example of the Unconscious mind is talking.
Juniper is a planet.
Until Darwin went to South America and brought forth his fossil remains, he did not understand the significance of evolution.
A Neucleus contains electrons and proteins.
Original man was built on the style of a gorilla.
Elements are particles combined with absolutely nothing else.
Spermatozoa: the process by which man reduces his number of chromosomes.
The greatest mastication is the taming of horses.
At puberty fertilization of the egg by the sperm takes place.

But when this search for culture touches history, the imagination of H. G. Wells turns into kindergarten fantasy. Goebbels becomes a Russian tyrant, an African general with ideals for building a league of nations, even a desert.

Peter the Great is the husband of Catherine the Great.
Victor Emmanuel II—King of Siam . . . . Just a small boy who, by the removal of the former chief, was made king.
Commodore Perry, famous U. S. Naval Commander, defeated the Spanish Armada.
Gandhi is the present ruler of Ethiopia.
Sir Anthony Eden is the Lord's privy of England.
For a year after the world war opened, Italy maintained the difficult position of sitting on the fence with her ear to the ground.

One freshman entered in all seriousness a complaint against having to write book reports "because to write the criticism, one has to read the book." As a result, in the next examination he faces the quandary which scientists of all time have faced, and scrives: "Living things did originate although how or why is not known." "The first step in progress," contributes his classmate, "is to wipe out gangsters and halfwits by proper mating." Perhaps he will one day be persuaded that marriage isn't a panacea for a backward world.

Whence all these yearling ideas come is anyone's guess. The College, of course, refuses to take any of the blame and refers it back to the high schools. And whom the high school blames, is still anyone's guess.

"Perhaps the chief cause of trouble," one professor asserts, "is that the usual undergraduate does not know how to read; or, at least, he has not learned how to comprehend what he does read." Time and time again classroom test papers illustrate this very thing, as one example will show. The ballad "Edward" was assigned to a class of Freshmen men. Like most poems of its class, it begins abruptly and tells its story with commendable brevity—one of the most dramatic, and simplest of all the old English folk songs. The plot of the little tragedy should be apparent to all readers. The villain is the mother, for the "counsels" she gave obviously incited the son to murder his father. She knows why his sword is red; she sees that the horror of the deed has lain hold of him; she does not dare ask him at first what he thinks of her now. She comes to herself last, and the son, ready to leave all, and flee across the North Sea, turns and curses her. This is stark tragedy; not a ray of light relieves the scene.

In so many words the son confesses:

"O, I have killed my father dear,
Mother, Mother,
O, I have killed my father dear
Alas, and woe is me, O."

And in the last stanza he clears up any question as to who was the real villain:

"The curse of Hell from me shall ye bear,
Mother, Mother,
The curse of Hell from me shall ye bear,
Such counsels you gave to me, O."

The class was asked to write briefly on the situation the ballad described, and to describe the mother as a type of medieval woman. Naturally, there were answers which showed that some of the class had not read the assignment at all, as one student (what a travesty that title is, when applied to such an undergraduate!) who remarked:

"The mother of Edward was a very famous and accomplished lady; she was a typical lady of the period, in every way, and brought up her son, whom she dearly loved, accordingly."

Answers like that are always to be expected. But the papers that were of special interest were those which showed that the writers had read the ballad—and yet not read it:

"Edward's mother tried to comfort her son. I think she must have had rather strange feelings, though, because she was greatly put out at his having killed his father. She asked him what he was going to do to make up for it, and what he was going to do with his family. Finally, she asks what he is going to leave her, and he answers his curses from Hell. I could not tell exactly what sort of person she was, but evidently Edward could not have had much filial love. She seemed to love him and tried to cheer him up."

Or:

"The Mother of Edward is very watchful, for she notices the drops of blood and the deep color. She is very inquisitive, and discovers that Edward has killed his Hawk, his Horse, and his Father. She has a mother's heart, and she does not wish to have Edward sail over the sea, but pleads with him to stay and comfort her."

Another Freshman said he thought Edward's mother must have been a very pious woman, "for she seemed much concerned regarding her son, from the inquiries she [*Continued on page 20*]

L'île de France on Lake Champlain

By Ruth Collins Chase, '25, *Co-Director, Ecole Champlain*

A SMALL SIGN in Ferrisburg, Vermont notes for those who need to know that Ecole Champlain lies five miles off U. S. 7. Traveling through low-lying pasture land through unprosperous-looking farm country over dirt roads, one's faith is taxed before ever catching a glimpse of Lake Champlain. After four miles, the last terrace is descended to the valley floor; a fresh breeze catches one full in the face, and not a half-mile away is the Lake, sparkling blue in the sunlight, dotted here and there with a sail. A few rods further we enter the Ecole Champlain gate and wind in among the evergreens to the old stone Lodge. Water blue as the Mediterranean along the Côte d'Azur, with its Alpes Maritimes rising high above; and horizon accented by the black-green of cedars; and another characteristic of the Côte d'Azur—the strollers along the beach are speaking French. One is from Nîmes, another from Strasbourg; several are from Paris, with all its variety of coloring and temperament. But the majority of these graceful girls performing agilely from diving board and float are young Americans, for this is the French Camp for Girls.

As we lie back comfortably in deck chairs along the shore, girls of every age between 7 and 19 pass us on their way to and from the dock. Some are taking sunbaths on the lawn; others coming back from tennis or riding pause to watch their companions. Girls from Colorado and Texas, Massachusetts and New York; girls who have been abroad and girls who haven't; girls prominent in athletics at their own schools and timid girls sent to camp to join in sports; girls of every temperament and appearance are here, but all have one thing in common—all are trying to speak French.

These girls are brown with the tan of sunbaths and canoe trips, for this is near the end of summer. Their muscles are firm and well-toned; they have a look of being instantly at their owner's command to do a tricky dive, a skilful twist of the paddle, or a difficult return of the ball on the courts. Their solid weight is not flabbiness and their color is natural. Their two months in the open have been well spent.

Swimming is most spectacular to watch, with its variety of dives, life-saving breaks and carries, and the cool accuracy of form swimming. But let us pass on up the line. In the Theatre someone is arranging the stage setting for a French play tonight. It is a medieval street scene, signs hung out above the little shops, and the painted portal of a church at the end. On the floor some girls are practicing hard at tap dancing. We go out on to the tennis courts. Several campers are practicing at the backboard, others on the courts, under the eye of a councillor. There are no spectators, although the shady grass is inviting.

We proceed to the large Studio. It is a quiet place, the girls hardly look up from their pieces of metal as we enter. Each seems absorbed in her own work. One is consulting the councillor about a piece of soldering. The little "étiquettes" labeling each tool in French have mostly been worn off by a summer's use. The walls are colorful witness to craftsmanship and originality —a few water colors from nature; some charcoal drawings; a few block prints; some posters to advertise the playbill at the Theatre. Along the shelves are various clay objects, some painted in bright colors. Individual creativeness has been allowed to express itself with a minimum of guidance and that mostly along lines of material and technique. The councillor displays a small group of silver and copper objects: rings, bracelets; a desk set etched with a flower design; bookends—all quite simple, yet these objects express the joy of the craftsman in making them. As we exit, the sound of a violin drifts across the lawn.

We stroll past the Junior tennis courts, and a group of ten riders canters by. Informally dressed in jodphurs and light shirts, these girls have been exploring some of the bridle paths skirting the lake. What a difference from formal park riding! How easy to swing along with your horse on a dirt road in the open country, under a blue Vermont sky!

We arrive at Junior Camp just in time for swimming. Little figures full of the natural grace of children—a grace so innate that no movement can be ugly—these little figures slip in and out of cabins among the trees, pause to drink, then scamper to the beach. There are two divisions, the advanced and the beginners. The advanced class swim and dive like porpoises, concentrating the first part of the 20-minute period on form, each having some particular stroke to work on. Then, accompanied by the patrol, they swim to the float, where a councillor supervises diving. There is nothing more sure and true than the swift motion of a ten-year-old making a swan dive into the blue below. Co-ordination is well learned at that age.

A clear bugle call reminds us of a hollow feeling in the pit of our stomach. By the time we have reached the Dining Hall, we enter that well-ordered building as eagerly as the children. From our seat at the guest table we perceive during our own spare moments an astounding consumption of meat, milk, fruit, vegetables (even spinach). The thin little girl at the first table who "never feels hungry at home" is a marvel to behold—three helpings of vegetables, two glasses of milk, before the ice-cream even appears.

"It's the swimming and the fresh air. You'd feel hungry too if you stayed here," observes the Director, and you note that it has taken only two hours to give you a better appetite than you've had in months. The babble of voices is cheerful and laughter frequent.

"All in French?"

"Yes, of course they're more fluent now. If you'd been here the first of July you'd notice the difference. Table conversation was more limited to visible objects. Now they can discuss school and college, books and movies without much difficulty. Qu'est-ce que c'est, Marguerite, une annonce?" for someone has come to borrow the bell, and a moment later a camper is announcing:

"Il y aura une pièce, 'La Farce de Maître Pathelin,' au théâtre ce soir. On est prié d'y venir avec son livre de chant. Thanks for the bell" (in French), and the camper returns to her seat. [*Continued on page 21*]

Over the Top

Experts in Disguise

Happy Hours at Crafts

Again?

By ARTHUR K. D. HEALY, ex-'24

By the time this comes to you in print, an ex-house painter in Germany and a former radical in Italy may have reached the full Napoleonic stature. The reiteration on Der Fuehrer's part of the Kaiser's "Me und Gott" obsession and Il Duce's military evangelism in regard to the fruits of civilization reflect the tarnished light of "Boney." I am reminded of Fulton Oursler's description of a scene in a madhouse with its usual contingent of Napoleons. The new patient is greeted with an invitation from a select group of bedlamic individuals—"If you think that you're Napoleon don't bother to answer this, but on the other hand if you happen to really be he, well, by all means come up." This a good many "men on horseback" have already answered with results both gay and sad.

Dictators are the fruit of Revolution, economic or social. The young Corsican lieutenant, Buonaparte, watches the storming of the Tuileries; there follows the convention, the bridge of Arcola, the Directoire, and the young General Buonaparte, fresh from the Italian victories. Josephine, the Creole, is but a step to First Consul. The Emperor Napoleon fresh from Austerlitz, forty years old, the year 1809, and the zenith of the empire's splendour follow in due course.

It is at this point that our reading matter begins, and with it the decline of the Napoleonic star. Josephine had not given him a child to found a dynasty. Bourgeois at heart, he, the feared of beings, felt keenly the lack of tradition in his household. Brothers elevated to princehood, were by their follies, insecure. His court was splendid, but seemed rather ready-made with such attendant ladies as Madame Sans-Gêne. And so begins the attempt to give the new a patine of the old, just as now we feel the borrowed dignity of Wagnerian trumpery and Roman attitudes. Divorce, the marriage to Marie Louise, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, and the "Russian Trap" are the milestones of Napoleon's fall.

The chateau of Caulaincourt near Saint Quentin, destroyed in 1917 in the bombardment, was restored in 1933. The rubbish revealed a tin chest and in it the memoirs of General de Caulaincourt, Duke of Vicenza and Napoleon's Master of Horse. A day by day recording of the Moscow adventure, these memoirs reveal to us a new Napoleon and give us a fresh insight on a man about whom more volumes have been written and more portraits painted than any other mortal.

A year later, in 1934, there were offered at public auction in London over three hundred unpublished letters from Napoleon I to the young Empress Marie Louise. These cover the period from the arrival of the archduchess to the sad departure at Fontainebleau. The French press stirred the government to a rescue of France's patrimony, with the result that these letters are now in the Réserve des Manuscrits of the Bibliotheque Nationale. The published translation of these letters aids us in gauging the mental attitude of one on the quick slide to obscurity, an obscurity in Napoleon's case softened by such achievements as the Napoleonic Code, a banking system, and new avenues of trade.

Armand de Caulaincourt, Marquis de Caulaincourt, a nobleman in his own right, was born in 1773. Entering the army, he became a professional soldier as distinguished from the soldier of fortune. With the Consulate, Caulaincourt was sent on a mission to Tzar Alexander I, whose personality won everlasting admiration in the eyes of the young Frenchman. In 1802 he became an aide to the First Consul, an addition to the staff that gave it something of the flavour of Versailles. It was while at this post that he became unwittingly involved in the Enghien affair, a stain on the Napoleonic regime. Napoleon became Emperor and Caulaincourt was appointed Grand Ecuyer. His love for a lady-in-waiting at court was thwarted by Napoleon's feeling that scandal ensued from court divorces even though at that time he was laying plans for his own dismissal of Josephine.

Tzar Alexander of Russia and the Emperor met on a raft at Tilsit in 1807 and practically drew cards for the world. Soon after this Caulaincourt was sent on his second mission to sew up the bargain. With Alexander's vague dismissial of his envoy and subsequent alliance with England, Napoleon determines on the last glorious campaign to establish the glory of France forever, a campaign that is to cost him 400,000 men without losing a battle, and here the memoirs of Caulaincourt begin.

The familiar portraits of the Salon that he founded bear little relation to the character drawn by this gentleman who never won Napoleon's favour but always his esteem. Here is no eternally grave figure in marble but an ear-pinching, jocular man with hints of an inner feeling of doubt, lit by flashes of child-like anger on being rationalized with. Witness the candour of Caulaincourt who counselled against the Russian adventure:—

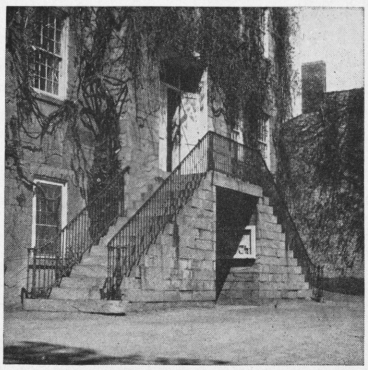
> "After vainly adducing every argument against going to war, Caulaincourt exclaimed: 'Sire, my life belongs to you; do as you please with it on the battlefield. But in this case my convictions run contrary to yours; my conscience, my honour, belong to myself alone. I should be a coward if, in order to please Your Majesty, I were to betray the cause of France.'
>
> " 'What do you mean by that, sir?' retorted the emperor, stepping angrily towards Caulaincourt.
>
> " 'That this war is bound to result in grievous harm for the country; that all the powers will rise against you. You are ruining yourself, sire, and France is bound up with you.' "

Such frankness, running afoul of ambition, almost caused an open break.

The campaign was launched in secrecy. Napoleon started out in his specially built carriage, writing two or three times daily to an eighteen year old bride, counselling her on conduct at court, on small [*Continued on page 19*]

College With A Purpose

By THE EDITOR



WHEN it was announced early in the winter that Middlebury had dropped the B. S. degree, that Latin and Greek or Mathematics were no longer definite requirements for graduation, and that entrance requirements had been readjusted accordingly, the rumor spread abroad that the College was letting down, and the old order was changing not for the good.

Entrance requirements *have* changed decidedly. Four years of English are the only specifically *required* high school courses for entrance; languages, mathematics, history, natural and social sciences can make up nine entrance units and there are three free choices. The old order has changed, but the change was not entirely a defensive one as rumor would have it. True, it was brought on by similar alterations in entrance requirements all over the country, but it also helps to usher in a new era of purposeful college education—education not bound by rigid, even pedantic, "requirements." The change started from the top not the bottom. The B. S. degree had little meaning except to distinguish between the student who elected Mathematics instead of Latin. And when the faculty discovered that Middlebury was the only college among seventy-two of the outstanding institutions in the country requiring two years of Math or two of Latin, a majority voted it out, and the entrance requirements had to be modified accordingly.

In the wake of this came the new appellation "Field of Planned Study" and in conjunction with it a new plan for encouraging students to come to College with a purpose.

The value of a college education secured purely for the sake of having a college education has depreciated heavily in the past ten years. A fraternity plaque, the long list of extra-curricular activities, a collegiate jargon, a new wardrobe, and the neatly framed diploma have ceased to be very valuable criteria for estimating the purpose of four years spent in a community of learning. The nation's economic palsy has at least taught recent graduates that a college education has little market value unless it is backed by well-rounded curricular training.

It is the business of a liberal arts college to prepare men for careers—not jobs—and it can be accomplished only through a

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

OLD

I. *Required points:*
a. Of all students, English, 3 points; Alegbra, 2 points; Geometry, 1 point.
b. Of A.B. students, Latin, 4 points; or Greek, 3 points.
c. Of B.S. students, foreign language, 2 points.

II. *Optional points:*
Two points from the following groups of options are to be chosen by A.B. students and four by B.S. students.

Language	*History and Social Science*	*Science*
Latin	Ancient History	Mathematics
Greek	European History	Chemistry
French	English History	Physics
German	American History	Biology
Italian		Physical Geography
Spanish		Botany
		Zoology
		Drawing

III. *Free Choices:*
Subject to the approval of the Admission Committee, the remaining points may be chosen from any subjects taken in the preparatory school and not already used in making up the required and optional points.

NEW

I. *Required Units:*
3 units in English are required of all candidates.

II. *Optional Units:*
9 units to be made up from foreign languages (ancient, or modern, or both), mathematics, history, natural science, and social science.

III. *Free Choices:*
3 units to be chosen from any subjects of approved value taken in the preparatory school and not already used in making up the optional units.

three-fold program: intensive work in the special field in which a student chooses to concentrate; a general survey of many subjects as they relate to the field of concentration; and the studying of certain cultural courses which alone can give definitive meaning and perspective to vocational purpose. In a liberal arts college it cannot be overstressed that all truth is one, all problems are related. Probably the most acute need of the country is career-minded men, graduate leaders having a sympathetic understanding of problems not ordinarily recognized as being interrelated or even tangent.

The persistence of the present economic crisis is due in large measure to the inability of leaders to comprehend and interpret the significance of events coming from more than one direction. It is a direct result of too great specialization among the educated. Never before has liberal arts training been more essential to social, political, and commercial progress. The unemployment queue lengthens while every field remains desperately in need of men of vision, men of liberal education who may be scientists yet have a genuine appreciation for the world's literature and art, economic backgrounds, and social institutions; men who may be linguists yet have looked long through a microscope, know something of geometrical analysis, of problems in philosophy, and the critical evaluation of history.

"The curse of our intense civilization is that it stimulates men to sacrifice themselves to narrow pursuits," wrote Ezra Brainerd fifty years ago, one Middlebury College president who on short notice could step into any college class in any subject and carry on with the instruction as ably as the professor himself. "We have not only too many slaves to trade, but too many slaves to professional work, to science even and to letters. Such men are simply machines for doing special kinds of work—monstrosities, abnormally developed in some particular direction, dwarfed in others . . . . My ideal of a college is one that insists on a complete symmetrical knowledge of the fundamental laws of all nature, a comprehensive survey of the best in all literature and a general acquaintance with the great principles that should regulate all human conduct. . . . ."

Dr. Brainerd's definition of a liberal arts college was not new. He was stating—perhaps more forcefully, more concretely, more emphatically—what seven Middlebury presidents before him had said, and what two presidents since have reiterated. The World War, the Boom, and the Depression have offered sharp conflict to these principles. Specialization and free election of courses have more and more crept into college programs.

Middlebury believes that a reinforcement of the liberal arts plan is in order, that a college can no longer afford to support the idea vaguely or without clear definition. The student in a liberal arts college should be able to see through and beyond the plan toward a purpose. No college can become an employment agency but it must be so practical as to stand as a very definite agent in planning and preparing students for life work.

To this end Middlebury requires that a field of concentration be selected by a student not later than the end of the Freshman year. This selection presupposes that the direction of the career of the field of interest has also been discovered. From that time on college work points toward a comprehensive examination in the subject of concentration. Departments are ready to assist students in organizing and coordinating material by individual conference, group seminars, senior coordinating courses, and finally a reading period directly preceding the examination. The purpose of this system is to put emphasis on the assimilation of knowledge and on the acquisition of a broad comprehension of the student's major subject, both in the various phases of the subject itself and also in its relation to other branches of knowledge.

At no time during the four years is work limited to one field. The department in which the [*Continued on page 20*]

*Diary of the Women's College**

JULY 4, 1882. A Committee of Alumni is appointed "to present to the attention of the Corporation the question of the admission of women to Middlebury College."

JULY 4, 1882. The Corporation resolves "that there should not be at present . . . . any change in the conditions as respects sex to the College."

1883. The alumni association appoints a committee "to correspond with all the alumni and ascertain their views in regard to the admission of ladies to the college on an equal footing with gentlemen."

JULY 3, 1883. The Corporation resolves "that young ladies who desire it may be admitted to the instructions of the professors and the classrooms of Middlebury College under such regulations as the faculty and prudential committee shall prescribe, that their names shall appear in the catalogues in a separate list and that at the end of their course such diploma or certificate be given them as their examination shall entitle them to."

SEPT., 1883. "The freshman class number fourteen, three of whom are ladies."

OCT., 1883. The faculty specify special hours for use of the library by "the ladies"—and the men rebel against the discrimination, insisting that "the faculty or the ladies deem us barbarians."

DEC., 1883. The question of equal suffrage in class elections is stirred up.

JULY 1, 1884. The corporation decides not to offer the young ladies the same privileges as the young gentlemen—rather "the privileges of the institution."

FEB., 1885. Twenty-five dollars is raised at an entertainment to fit up a study on the top floor of the Old Chapel for the women.

JULY, 1885. President Cyrus Hamlin resigns and Professor Ezra Brainerd becomes acting President.

APRIL, 1886. Professor Brainerd is elected President.

JUNE 29, 1886. The Corporation votes "to confer the degree of A.B. upon the members of the graduating class—including Miss May B. Chellis." A motion that no more women be admitted to the College is tabled.

JUNE 30, 1886. The Corporation defeats 11 to 2 a motion that women "be limited to those who have become students to this date," and it is resolved that "the policy pursued for the last three years by the faculty respecting women in the College be continued for the present."

DEC., 1886. The hours of morning prayers are stepped up from 7:15 to 8:15.

DEC., 1886. The legislature grants $2,400 to the College for four years.

MARCH, 1888. Both men and women are exiled from the "old reading room" in Painter Hall and it is turned into a "gymnasium" for battery practice.

DEC., 1888. The women hear reverberations from Starr Hall, where the garret has been turned into a shooting gallery.

DEC., 1888. Library hours are extended to 7 p. m. and lamps are at last provided.

1889. First sorority, Alpha Chi, is formed.

March, 1890. Phi Beta Kappa chapter is revived.

JULY 1, 1890. The trustees grant the faculty proposal of introducing electives into the Junior and Senior years.

JAN., 1891. The Chapel

Battell Hall, First Women's Dormitory

*Because of an early publication date it was impossible to check the exact day or month in some events, or to attempt making the table exhaustive. The purpose of the chronology is to give trends and continuity rather than serve as a document.

is repaired, furnished with new benches and the walls "frescoed." Electric lamps are installed in college buildings.

JUNE 30, 1891. The corporation passes a motion "that hereafter the names of the lady students appear in the annual catalogue, under their respective classes, but in separate lists."

SEPT., 1891. The President's House (the present residence of Dr. Andrews) is leased to "a competent matron who may furnish rooms and board to such young ladies in College as may desire it." The structure is renamed Battell Hall and opened as the first women's dormitory.

NOV., 1893. First sorority rivalry appears with the formation of a Pi Beta Phi chapter.

FEB., 1894. The Senior Class starts the first Dramatic Association.

APRIL, 1894. A chair of modern languages is established.

JUNE, 1895. The trustees vote "that the price per week for Board at Battell Hall be raised to $3.50."

JUNE, 1898. Gymnasium instruction is started for women.

JUNE, 1899. The first Roman Drama "attempted in any college" is produced.

JUNE, 1900. The hundredth anniversary of the College is celebrated in a four day program including another production of the Roman Drama. Starr Library is dedicated.

NOV., 15, 1901. Warner Science Hall is dedicated.

JUNE 24, 1902. The Corporation resolves that "steps should be taken as soon as practicable to organize a girls college as an annex to or branch of Middlebury College."

DEC. 4, 1902. The General Assembly of the State of Vermont authorizes "an adjacent branch" of Middlebury College for women.

FEB., 1905. After a lapse of two years in *The Undergraduate*, the *Campus* is started.

DEC., 1906. The problem of segregation comes to the fore. Separate chapel services for women are held in Warner Hemicycle and there are separate rhetoricals.

MAY, 1907. Girls' Glee Club is formed.

OCT., 1907. President Brainerd resigns.

FEB. 8, 1908. Action on securing a dean of women is deferred.

JULY, 1908. John M. Thomas is inaugurated as president.

JULY, 1908. Psychology and Philosophy are considered subjects of sufficient academic importance to warrant a department for the combination.

DEC., 1908. Department of Pedagogy established.

JAN., 1909. The trustees decide to attempt purchase of the Twitchell place and Brainerd Lane farm as part of the projected women's campus.

JAN., 1909. A. Barton Hepburn establishes a fund of $3,000 for a "woman professor."

APRIL, 1909. Joseph Battell donates women's campus.

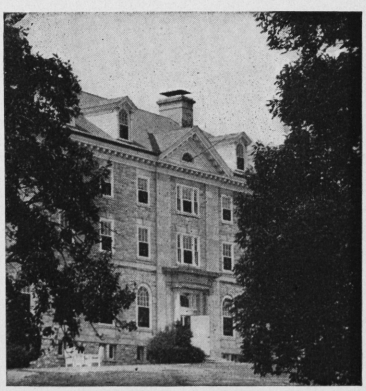
JULY, 1910. The Roman Drama is revived.

OCTOBER, 1910. The Brainerd Lane farm house is remodeled into a temporary dormitory known as Battell Cottage.

JUNE, 1911. A Pan-Hellenic Council formed.

JUNE, 1911. Pearsons Hall is dedicated and the cornerstone for the gymnasium laid.

OCTOBER, 1911 Sunday Vesper services are started at Pearsons Hall.



Pearsons Hall

NOV., 1911. Domestic Science course introduced.

DEC., 1911. Saturday night dances at Pearsons Hall are announced.

MARCH, 1912. Alumnae Association formed.

MAY, 1912. Women's Athletic Association organized.

JUNE, 1912. Women are first awarded honors of "Summa Cum Laude."

APRIL 9, 1913. A Suffrage Club organized.

[*Continued on page 21*]

Sports versus Weather

Four baseball lettermen reported to Coach Walter J. ("Duke") Nelson on April 4th for the first practice of the season on the gym floor. The same four, bolstered by several freshman additions and several of last year's second stringers, reported for the next two weeks for regular forty minute drills—on the gym floor. And then the Panthers had their first diamond practice against Colgate and scored five runs. Colgate scored twelve. On the same day Williams was trimming Princeton, and on the following day Williams trimmed Middlebury 4-2.

Then followed another week of gym work with an occasional sally to the diamond between showers. At the end of one of these spasmodic sorties to the new baseball field Coach Nelson returned with a lineup which he dubiously announced to be his first string. By tedious manipulations of his material Nelson had managed to fill the vacancies left by the graduation of Co-captains Barker and Zawistoski, Roger Bakey, and Rudolph Bona.

Three freshmen pitchers were beginning to look good, and they had to, for Burt Guild, Panther mound ace, had thrown out his arm on his first out-door drill, and Milt Lins, one of last year's mound-men, had been transferred to second base. With a freshman on third, a green man on second, a green man in center field, and a freshman in the box Middlebury beat the Army 8-7, beat Lowell Textile 5-3, beat American International 10-8, held William and Mary, one of the best college teams in the South to a 0-1 victory, and then started slumping. At this writing they have lost to St. Michaels, Vermont, and Norwich, the first two by one run and the last by five. State League competition is undoubtedly the best in many years.

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The track team, running on cinders for the first time this season, lost to Wesleyan by four points, and then after a week of practice on the cinder track, with the first decent weather of the season, trimmed a highly-rated Williams squad by thirteen points. A crack M.I.T. team took the Panthers' measure 54-81, and the following week Coach Brown's men took fourth in the Eastern Intercollegiates. An interesting side-light on this meet: one Middlebury record was broken, the half mile by Ken MacFadyen in 1:56.4 which incidentally is a new Eastern Intercollegiate record; another was equaled when Paul Foster did a 50.2 in the quarter to equal Doc Cook's long standing mark in the same distance.

—

Coach Beck turned in a nice golf season, winning two matches and losing two. Tennis didn't come out quite even: four lost and three won, with Vermont scheduled for a return match at this writing.

The results (through May 20):

BASEBALL

		Midd.	Opp.
April 21	Colgate at Hamilton	5	12
23	Williams at Williamstown	2	4
30	American International at Springfield	10	8
May 1	Springfield at Springfield	0	6
2	Army at West Point	8	7
7	Lowell Textile at Middlebury	5	3
8	William and Mary at Middlebury	0	1
12	St. Michaels at Winooski	3	4
14	Vermont at Middlebury	0	1
16	Norwich at Middlebury	2	7
20	St. Michaels at Middlebury	4	1
23	Vermont at Burlington		
30	Norwich at Northfield		

TRACK

April 24	Wesleyan at Middletown	65⅓	69⅔
May 2	Williams at Middlebury	74	61
9	M.I.T. at Middlebury	54	81
16	E.I.C.A.A. at Worcester	Fourth	
23	Vermont at Middlebury		
29	Green Mountain Conference at Northfield		

GOLF

April 27	Bowdoin at Middlebury	5	1
May 5	Nassau Collegiate Center at Middlebury	6	0
7	Union at Schenectady	0	6
8	Colgate at Hamilton	1	5
16	Union at Middlebury	8	1

TENNIS

April 27	Bowdoin at Middlebury	1	8
May 1	St. Lawrence at Middlebury	5	1
2	R. P. I. at Middlebury	7	2
7	Williams at Williamstown	1	8
8	Tufts at Medford	3	6
9	Wesleyan at Middletown	0	8
14	Vermont at Middlebury	5	4
20	Vermont at Burlington		

ALUMNAE GROUP NOTES

Ninety enthusiastic alumnae, undergraduates, and prospective students attended the tea held by the New York Alumnae Association on Saturday, March 23, at the home of Mrs. Burton Emory, 11 North 22 Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

Mrs. Emory, though not an alumna, offered her home for the tea since both her daughter, Blanche Emory, '30, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Emory (Lillian Ranquist, '25) are alumnae and her son, James Emory, '23 is a graduate of the Men's College. Blanche Emory drove east from Ypsilanti, Michigan, to attend the meeting.

Of especial interest were the beautiful enlarged photographs sent by the college showing views of the campus, winter scenes, and pictures of the outdoor sport activities of the students.

Members of the committee in charge included Mrs. B. Glenn MacNary ex-'31 (Hazel Reno), Mary Clark, '35, Louise Fulton '35, Catherine Hodges '29, and the officers of the Association, Mrs. James Emory (Lillian Ranquist '25), Mrs. Herman Elberth (Vie Dole '23), Wilhelmina Hayes '30, and Dorothea Higgins '30.

—

On May 2 the Worcester County alumnae met for luncheon at the Abner Wheeler House in Framingham. Dean Ross was the guest speaker and alumnae from the Boston district were present. Sixty alumnae attended the luncheon, and all were particularly interested in hearing about the new dormitory.

THE EVENTS OF THE 86TH COMMENCEMENT

[*Continued from page 6*]

Prayer was offered by President Brainerd.

Mr. Bailey, after the salutatory addresses, in Latin, to the audience, the president, the corporation, the faculty, the alumni, etc. which were received with approval and it is to be hoped greatly to the edification of all present—discussed his topic. Missionary effort of today was contrasted with the old crusades. To missionaries science, geography, philosophy and the progress of the race are largely indebted. He predicted that in time all the world would know and follow the true faith.

Miss Chellis' appearance was the signal for a noteworthy demonstration. It had been known about town that there was some doubt whether the trustees would allow her to go upon the stage. The knowledge of their favorable decision was the occasion for loud applause. Her essay was a review of the history of criticism, illustrated by references to the most prominent critics of former times and of our own, together with an estimate of the place of criticism in literature. Mr. Dana maintained that the supernatural is an important factor in all literatures, secular as well as religious, and that this fact is conclusive evidence of the existence of a divine governor of the universe.

Carlyle and Emerson, said Mr. Ellsworth, tell us that only great men are heroes; but the world finds its heroes among all those who, whether eminent or not, are notable for the sacrifices they make for principle. The world is full of great little heroes.

Mr. Ross thought the great man of our day and generation was Gladstone, sketched his career and expressed the belief that he would ultimately triumph in his efforts to ameliorate Ireland's condition.

The Roman Catholic church, according to Mr. Varney, owes its advancement chiefly to its educational system, that inculcates docility and obedience. The result of such teaching must be to weaken the republican form of government and finally to give over our country into the control of the Catholics.

The question, "Canst thou by searching find out God" has agitated the world for three thousand years and has been answered in various ways, said Mr. Billings. He pointed out the inconsistencies of the current pantheism, holding that it rested solely on assumption. The valedictory addresses were in excellent taste and handsomely delivered.

This is eminently a practical age, said Mr. Rowland, who was of the opinion that practicality tends to lack of permanence on the one hand and to narrowness on the other. The true education develops all the faculties of the student, producing symmetrical manhood. . . .

Inauguration of President-elect Brainerd

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Rankin, Prof. George N. Boardman, on behalf of the trustees, formally announced to Mr. Brainerd his election to the presidency of the college and defined the duties pertaining to the office.

President Brainerd, responding, said he fully realized the grave responsibilities put upon him, but hoped that with the assistance of the corporation he might successfully perform the duties of the place. He then delivered an address, in which he stated the purpose of the founding of the college to have been, first of all, the production of broad scholars and well-equipped men and Christian men as well. The tendency of the times toward elective courses had been met by the establishment of another course, the management believing that in this way the demand of the age would be best met; for they were not persuaded that the system of electives, except within narrow limits, was the true system. The address was an admirable statement of the province of a college as distinguished from a university or technical school. . .

The Corporation Dinner at the Addison House, which followed, was like that of the previous day, attended by about as many as could be accommodated. . . . Professor Wright told a good story and Mr. Eldredge, the treasurer, made a statement of the college finances, from which it appeared that the income last year exceeded the running expenses and that about $30,000 of the $50,000 that the corporation have decided to raise to found another professorship, increase to $1500 the salaries of the other professors, etc., had already been secured. The company was dismissed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne". . . .

The Commencement Concert was given at the church in the evening and was well attended. It was, as a whole, the finest of recent years. Mrs. Maud M. Starkweather of Boston, the soprano, is as pleasing a singer as is often heard. The Ruggles street church quartet, also of Boston, are always excellent, and Blaisdell's orchestra cannot easily be surpassed. . . . .

The President's Reception, following the concert, at the pleasant home of President and Mrs. Brainerd, was attended by a large number and was one of the most enjoyable features of the week. . . . . The grounds were prettily lighted with Chinese lanterns. . . . .

The Promenade Concert

Last of all came the hop at the town hall, where about 40 couple gathered, and with the aid of the excellent music of Blaisdell's orchestra, danced away the closing hours of the day and well into yesterday.

AGAIN?

[*Continued from page 13*]

matters of household expenditures, and sought to wheedle from her the neutrality or aid of her father, Emperor of Austria. Meanwhile after the engagements of Smolensk and Borodino, the cumbersome army was drawn on to Moscow which was taken, only to be burned to the ground immediately by Russian incendiaries.

Napoleon delayed, suing for a peace that never came, writing letters in his execrable handwriting to his Empress. Her inadequacy in a dramatic moment may be gleaned from these. In them he chides and cajoles as if she were a rather backward daughter. Witness:

> "Ma bonne amie, I have just received your letter of March 1st. I was sorry to hear that Madame Montesquieu had made a scene that annoyed you; it was a piece of forgetfulness on her part, she is so good to the little King that you will forget it and always be kind to her. What has been said about Mme. Anatole is very ill-natured; such talk is infamous, for nothing more is needed to bring into ridicule and contempt worthy and deserving people who are highly virtuous and quite blameless. The Duchess, who is such an upright woman, should be the first to disapprove of such ill-natured talk, which affects women's happiness so deeply. It would be better to stab such young women with a knife than to countenance such rumors which dishonor them and make them ridiculous and replusive.
>
> "It rained a great deal yesterday. I consider it unnecessary for you to give the entree to Madame la Duchesse de Rovigo. Write to your father and urge him to be a little bit on our side, and particularly not to listen merely to the Russians and English. The enemy is falling back on La Ferte-Milon. My health is good. Adieu mon amie.
> Jouarre, March 2nd (1814) NAP."

Winter set in, the horses died, the eagles are burned, trophies left in the snow, and the army, harassed by amused Cossacks, struggled home. The vivid pictures of the Emperor sliding down an icy incline in sitting position, desserting the army and secretly returning to the Tuilleries with de Caulaincourt, like some town errant, are hardly dignified enough to be tragic. Europe at large now pounces upon him in its entire strength. Paris falls, Elba, The Hundred Days, Waterloo and St. Helena follow.

Two volumes are available, one with an excellent map of the campaign and the other with vivid reproductions of the retreat, from Salon paintings of the beginning of this century in a manner that is now looked on as definitely bar-room art. They are:
With Napoleon in Russia, the Memoirs of General de Caulaincourt, Duke of Vicenza, William Morrow & Company.

Napoleon's Letters to Marie Louise, Farrar & Rhinehart.

COLLEGE WITH A PURPOSE

[*Continued from page 15*]

student majors may recommend or require related work in other departments. For instance the pre-medical student would elect, in addition to Biology and Chemistry, courses in Mathematics, German, Logic; and the Economics major would take History, Political Science, Economic Geography, and Psychology. Instead of a mere accumulation of points from a certain number of isolated courses passed, the Middlebury degree represents a unified body of intellectual experience assimilated and correlated for practical application to intellectual problems.

Allowance is made in planning the schedule for a number of broadening courses considered essential to a liberal arts education, such as a laboratory science, philosophy, mathematics, music or fine arts, literature, and as many of the social sciences as possible. political science, psychology, history, and sociology. A course in contemporary civilization is required of all freshmen, and every graduate should have attained a useful knowledge of at least one language.

These courses are specified to give balance to every program, breadth of vision, well-rounded culture to the individual, and preparation for a place in a complex society. Mathematics or physics may be cultural to the student of fine arts even as art and literature may be treated as cultural by the mathematician or physicist. The selection of a liberal arts college presupposes the student's desire for a career in which genuine culture is to find a large place.

Next month the College will publish a bulletin setting forth this new plan for "going to college with a purpose." Included in it will be carefully prepared programs which may lead to careers in such fields as: advertising, American foreign service, archaeology, athletic coaching, bacteriology, banking, broadcasting, camp directing, chemistry, dramatics, educational administration, engineering, geology, hotel work, journalism, law, medicine, ministry, musical directing, optometry, psychiatry, public administration, publishing, sociology, teaching.

In many cases the suggested plans begin with the high school and carry through college into graduate work. The bulletin will be directed to prospective students and parents of prospective students, to undergraduates as an aid in planning a career, to faculty members as an assistance in advising, and to alumni as a statement of what Middlebury aims to accomplish. Its purpose is to stress the liberal education of students and at the same time to show how this liberal education may lead toward definite vocational ends. It answers at last that old accusation that the liberal arts college leads nowhere in particular. It defines our present aims at Middlebury.

BRAIN CHILDREN—MISCARRIED

[*Continued from page 10*]

made concerning the blood on his sword."

Several reversed the actors, saying that the son was going to leave his Mother because he didn't want to live with the person who had killed his Father; and for a final comment—typical of a certain type of undergraduate ability to reason:

"Edward has committed a great crime, and is being asked what he is going to do about it. He says he will go off in a ship and never come back again; he also says his children can beg, and his castle fall to pieces, for all he cares. When asked about his mother, he tells her to go to hell. This shows that she was not on very good terms with her son."

It is apparent that all these men had read the ballad; they remembered certain of its details. And yet they obviously had not read it, either.

Preannounced tests are even more of a bugaboo to professors than to students. After rehearsing for days the comparative merits of Bacon, Bunyan, Swift, Addison, and Steele with respect to style, subject matter and the authors' attitudes toward prose as a medium of expression, an instructor felt that his class was prepared for a reckoning. But, alas, the instructor was not ready for what came smarting back:

Bacon wrote in a fair style, presenting his ideas in an unpoetical fashion . . . . He did not use prose as a medium of expression.

Bacon's style of writing was O.K. He used it in his works.

Bunyan was open-minded about style.

Bunyan has an intriguing style which keeps the reader alive. He has a good vocabulary and uses it extensively. His wife is said to have taught him to read and write, and in view of this he must have advanced by leaps and bounds.

Bunyan's style is much like Bacon's, poor and complicated; he wrote biblical poetry rather than prose.

Swift's style differs from Bunyan; all his thoughts differ from Bunyan. Consequently he wrote differently.

Swift wrote in a fit of anger, slowly, deliberately, and mercilessly. He would tear people into abominable shreds.

Swift wrote in a narrative form without using prose in his style at all.

Swift wrote in the couplet style and much preferred verse to prose.

Addison and Steele wrote in a clear style; society verse brings this out.

Bacon's subject matter was usually a collection of ideas about things.

Bunyan wrote allegories like *Faery Queen* and *Canterbury Tale* to show people who was God.

Bunyan wrote religious lyrics like *Pilgrim's Progress* and *Gulliver's Travels.*

Swift wrote things like *The Complete Angeler* to make fun of people; he compared them to fishes.

Addison and Steele wrote papers; their subject-matter was spector and tatler.

Bunyan's attitude towards prose is very clearly shown for he expresses himself in prose, as is shown in his Gulliver's Travels.

Swift didn't have an attitude on prose for he used verse.

Addison and Steele were notorious for their prose.

To the request for a definition of Society Verse in one class, there came back:

It explains Pope's position in society—he was considered an outcast because of it.

Pope wrote society verse and set forth its points as he saw them.

Society verse means a rape of the lock.

But the replies to a question asking for comments on the Heroic Couplet even surpassed this:

The heroic couplet caused great turmoil in 18th century England.

The heroic couplet shows bitter satire against society; it is by pope.

The heroic couplet is in the *Rape of the Lock* which consists of five cantos concerning good humor and good sense.

Shakespeare in his *Gulliver's Travels* used heroic couplet but not so successfully as in rape by Pope.

The heroic couplet means two immature heroes, like Anthony and Cleo.

There is small danger of students becoming conceited about their labors over examinations, if this can possibly be their idea of what conceit is:

A conceit is extreme exaggeration.

A conceit is a realistic simile.

A conceit is a poem full of high-sounding words and phrases and thoughts.

A conceit is something funny.

A conceit is connected with John Donne.

Conceit—this is something that effects us all at some time. It is one of the greatest evils and usually leads to disaster.

Subject, department, class, professor or college apparently make little difference in the annual congestion of examination boners. Even when they are read back to students, the offenders remain as mute as a whole row of Hauptmanns, quite innocent of having participated in any crime against logic or literature. Some of the boners are definitely inspired. They must write themselves even as great poems are written.

It is quite impossible however, for anv hack philosopher to conclude from this "a tendency of this modern age." For the age of boners was modern to the middle ages, to Hogarth, to Jeremiah Atwater and Timothy Dwight. The age was very modern in

Professor Cady's earlier teaching experience when one student wrote *the* classic exam howler on Browning:

"His work is the result of a sound mind coupled with a healthy stomach. It is easily read and is appreciated especially by children. He shows in his works that he thoroughly understood what nature was and the way he expresses it makes one wonder how it is possible, such as his poem on the 'Brook':

'I chatter, chatter as I flow,
To join the brimming river.'

The rythm is so perfect and synetrical in that poem that one fancies that he hears the brook as it goes singing on its way to join the river."

L'ILE DE FRANCE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN

[*Continued from page 12*]

"She's brown, hard-muscled, clear-eyed, doesn't look particularly the type to be spending her vacation studying," you observe.

"She isn't," replies the Director, "she's spending a mighty happy two months living outdoors, hiking, riding, swimming, picnicking, with a native French councillor in charge of her tent and another coaching her in dramatics. A Swiss is teaching her dancing; a West Point officer, riding; an American who has lived three years in France is coaching her swimming; she is learning tennis from an American of French descent who is a graduate of Sargent School of Physical Education. Formal work? Not much; there's a 40-minute class each morning; she's in a group of nine girls of the same proficiency—they're reading 'Ariel,' getting a taste of the entertaining side of French literature. Verbs? Grammar? Yes, a little, but that's what she gets in school. What we can give her and the school doesn't often have time to, is conversation, idiomatic and characteristically French. Sports? Yes, it's easy to swim in French. Tennis? Certainly, although much of the tennis vocabulary is English pronounced à la française. This is her second year here, and she will probably win her camp letters, which include speaking thirty or more all-French days."

"Middlebury? Yes, quite a few of our camp girls go there, either to college or summer school. They're mostly interested in French and Middlebury has such a reputation, it's a logical place. Quite a few spend their Junior year abroad. Some begin teaching French, and many travel and use their French very actively, some of them in research work."

"Must you go? Too bad; rest hour's over and you could see the canoeing and the campcraft (that's in charge of an Eclaireuse, a French Girl Scout). Here are some guests—the mother of the girl you saw doing correctives for posture this morning. She speaks beautiful French herself, like so many mothers nowadays. Bonjour, Madame! Au revoir, mes amis, et bon retour à l'Ecole Champlain!"

DIARY OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE

[*Continued from page 17*]

MAY 28, 1913. The "Group System" is inaugurated.

NOV., 1913. Trustees vote to raise tuition to $100 a year.

MAY 16, 1914. A constitution is drawn up for the W.A.A.

NOV., 1914. Women become active in Red Cross Work.

FEB. 23, 1915. Joseph Battell dies, leaving in his will the stipulation that "all the residuary portions of my Estate shall be for the special use of the young ladies college."

JUNE 18, 1916. Mead Memorial Chapel dedicated.

FEB. 1, 1917. A Civics Club is created "to prepare women for citizenship."

MAY 6, 1917. The College closes six weeks early so that women can go to work on farms, canning centers, and Red Cross Stations.

MAY 4, 1918. Trustees again vote to investigate plans for separation of the men's and women's colleges.

OCTOBER, 1918. College is closed during influenza epidemic.

APRIL, 1919. Women's Athletic Field completed.

MARCH, 1920. French School opened at Logan House.

JAN. 23, 1920. Plan is considered by trustees to convey to the State of Vermont the entire Battell Campus, its buildings and equipment for a Vermont Teachers College.

JUNE 19, 1920. The first women's advisory committee is appointed.

JAN. 18, 1921. The Corporation votes "to lay on the table for the present the proposal for further action relating to an affiliated college."

JAN. 18, 1921. President Thomas resigns.

JUNE 18, 1921. Edward D. Collins becomes acting president.

AUG. 18, 1921. Paul D. Moody elected President.

FEB. 17, 1922. Trustees vote to erect temporary recitation building for freshmen women.

SEPT., 1925. Chateau opened.

APRIL, 1926. Unlimited cuts for Dean's List introduced.

APRIL, 1926. Student Curriculum committee started.

SEPT., 1926. Gift of Dutton Fellowships announced.

NOV. 16, 1927. Women take over leadership of college activities for one week while the men are in Waterbury on flood reconstruction work.

FEB., 1931. Mountain Club formed.

SEPT., 1931. *Women's College at Middlebury* is formally adopted as a new name.

JAN., 1933. Abolition of Sororities is warmly contested.

APRIL, 1934. FERA arrives on the campus with Roosevelt dollars.

OCTOBER, 1934. Freshman Choir formed.

JUNE, 1935. Architect's plan for a $3,500,000 women's college announced, including four dormitories to accommodate 500 women, three recitation and lecture halls, a gymnasium, dean's residence, library, music hall, chapel and art museum.

AUG., 1935. Ground broken for new dormitory for 125 women.

JUNE, 1936. New dormitory completed.

JUNE, 1936. The Senior Class numbers 144 of whom 66 are ladies.

DETROIT

Mr. and Mrs. John Packard (Ruth M. Tupper, '27) played host and hostess to twenty-five Middlebury alumni and alumnae of Michigan on March 16 at the Dearborn Inn over which Mr. Packard, former manager of the Middlebury Inn, is now manager. The management left nothing to be desired in the way of perfect appointments and excellent food.

Allan Hunter, '24, presided at the dinner and produced a most informal and enjoyable atmosphere. He succeeded in drawing a brief speech from everyone present as he asked each one attending to tell about his work, marital status, etc. Mr. Hunter also led the group in singing Middlebury songs.

President Moody was unable to include the Detroit meeting in his mid-western tour and had returned to Middlebury following the dinner in Cleveland, but Mr. Wiley who had accompanied President Moody at the previous dinners on his tour gave a resume of the president's speech as well as running comments on Middlebury life and activities accompanying the showing of two reels of Middlebury movies.

Several of those present traveled long distances to attend the dinner.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

Edited by the Alumni Secretary

1871

Word has been received of the death of PROFESSOR FRANCIS B. DENIO on April 17, 1936.

1886

JESSE A. ELLSWORTH died on November 14, in Berkeley, California.

1888

Word has been received that BERTON L. BROWN was struck and killed by an automobile on March 21 in Miami, Florida.

1890

DR. J. M. THOMAS has been elected president of the Vermont Apple Growers Association.

1897

ARTHUR C. PARKHURST. Address: 3622 N. E. 1st Avenue, Miami, Florida.

1899

HERMON E. SMITH. Address: Sanbornville, New Hampshire.

It was announced at a recent meeting of the Northern New York Methodist Conference that REV. A. B. CORBIN, had served as secretary of the Conference longer than any other man in 100 years.

1905

LILLIAN MAY NEFF is teaching English at the Kearny High School, Kearny, New Jersey.

1910

ALICE F. RAYMOND. Address: 316 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

1911

MRS. EDGAR W. POWELL (VERA BULLARD). Address: 13 Highland Street, Woodsville, New Hampshire.

1913

JOHN A. ARNOLD. Address: 53 Brenton Avenue, Providence, R. I.

EDGAR J. WILEY has been elected a director of the American Alumni Council.

CHARLOTTE I. SLOCUM died on March 3, in Worcester, Mass.

1914

ERLAND B. COOK, has been appointed Professor of Law at Boston University Law School. Address: 10 Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts

1915

MRS. WILLIAM W. MCGILTON (ALICE KING) died March 30, 1936.

ROY T. WHITNEY is teaching chemistry in the Wilmington, Delaware High School. Address: 21 East Summit Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware.

1917

ROBERT F. COATES. Address: 22 Montclair Road, Haverhill, Massachusetts.

1918

REV. RALPH H. BEAUMONT is pastor of the Esopus Reformed Church at Ulster Park, New York.

1919

REV. FRANK S. GREDLER is pastor of All Souls' Church, New London, Connecticut.

1920

MRS. H. H. HOWELL (FANNIE E. LINCOLN). Address: Box 1110 Corpus Christi, Texas.

1921

HARRIET E. GOUDIE. Address: Meredith, New Hampshire.

MRS. D. O. WHELAN (ONA LADD). Address: 28 Jerusalem Road, Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

1922

KATHRYN FINNEGAN was married November 28 to Mozart Beauregard. Mrs. Beauregard is head of the French department in Mary E. Wells High School, Southbridge, Mass. Address: 317 Hamilton Street, Southbridge, Mass.

HOWARD NELSON. Address: 2822 Arbor Avenue, Houston, Texas.

1923

ELSIE L. CAMPBELL is an instructor of sciences at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, in Boston, Mass.

LIVINGSTONE DE LANCEY, is head of the French Department of the Metairie Park Country Day School, 7715 Nelson Street, New Orleans, La.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS S. SMITH (REBA V. MAXFIELD, '23) are parents of a daughter born April 2. Address: 8215 Britton Avenue, Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York.

RENE MAURICE STEPHEN is acting head of the department of romance languages at the University of South Carolina. Address: 1833 Green Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

1924

PARIS FLETCHER was married on April 18 to Janett Marion Stoddard. Mr. Fletcher is a lawyer in the firm of Gage, Hamilton and June. After a wedding trip to Bermuda, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher will make their home at 21 Fruit Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

SARAH W. BAILEY received a Ph.D. degree in Experimental Embryology from Harvard University, February, 1936. Address: 15 Campden Road, Scarsdale, New York.

MRS. C. D. OSBORNE (JANICE M. MEAD). Address: West Rutland, Vermont.

KATHLEEN FRANCES KIRBY. Address: 39 Belmont Street, Fall River, Mass.

1925

MRS. ALEXANDER MCELWAIN (BEATRICE STEVENS). Address: 1196 Central Avenue, Needham, Massachusetts.

ESTHER M. SPOONER. Address: 419 West 34th Street, New York City.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. Sheridan Chase (RUTH M. COLLINS) on March 8. Address: Vergennes, Vermont.

DOROTHY SCOTT is director of religious education at Christ Church, Cincinnati. Address: 318 East 4th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1926

MRS. HARALD TOPKEN (HELEN LINDQUIST). Address: Pension Heuser, Berlin-Lichter-felde-West, Drakestrasse 30, Germany.

MRS. DOROTHEA BLISS PECK. Address: 217 Midland Avenue, Metuchen, N. J.

ROBERT S. PFLUEGER is assistant prosecuting attorney, Summit County, Ohio. Address: 115 Mayfield Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

RUSSELL A. SEAVEY. Address: 131 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

MRS. LINCOLN C. BOGUE (BERNICE L. CLARK). Address: 2826 Sixth Avenue, No., St. Petersburg, Fla.

1927

RONALD SCOTT IRONS. Address: Craftsbury Common, Vermont.

MRS. WILLIAM H. SEARING (RUTH SIBLEY) is teaching mathematics in the Bedford Hills, New York, High School.

ALTON R. HUNTINGTON is a sales representative of the International Business Machines Corporation in Detroit, Michigan. Address: 16141 Wisconsin Avenue, Detroit.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM MERRIAM (RUTH HOWLAND) are the parents of a son, Waldo Howland, born February 6.

CRAWFORD V. LANCE is teaching and coaching in the Audubon, New Jersey, High School. Address: 139 Paris Avenue, Audubon, N.J.

RICHARD C. CAMPBELL is a statistician with the Continental Bank and Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

1928

DOROTHY I. KIRK was married on April 11 to Alfred K. Simpson of Yonkers, New York. Address: 75 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, New York.

FREDERICK O. WHITTEMORE was married on April 25 to Miss Barbara Gill of Ingersoll Grove, Massachusetts.

MRS. VICTOR KEMP (MARION HINMAN) is a home economist with the Philadelphia Electric Company. Address: 4509 Springfield Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn.

A son, Paul Marshall, was born March 7 to MR. AND MRS. ELMER DOUGLAS (EVA MARSHALL) of Constantine, Algeria.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

MARY ELIZABETH MOODY is a graduate student at the University of Michigan. Address: 923 Olivia Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

GEORGE HARRIS, JR. Address: 50 Jefferson Avenue, Rockville Centre, New York.

1929

ANASTAS G. AUGUSTINE has announced the opening of his dental office at 377 Main Street, Catskill, New York.

MR. AND MRS. NORMAN STETTBACHER have a daughter, Janet Louise, born February 9.

EDWARD R. DENOYON. Address: 39 Barnett Street, New Haven, Conn.

MRS. WILSON E. WILMARTH (EMILY WHITE). Address: 221 N. Glenwood Avenue, Peoria, Illinois.

MRS. ROBERT G. KLEMM (ELIZABETH MCDERMOTT). Address: 201 Sycamore St., Liverpool, New York.

CHRISTOPHER A. WEBBER. Address: Marble Savings Bank Bldg., Rutland, Vt.

MRS. JAMES G. SHUTTLEWORTH (MARGARET RAYMOND). Address: 908 Paxinosa Ave., Easton, Pa.

1930

MR. AND MRS. W. RAYMOND WELLS are parents of a son, Allen Keith, born March 14.

ALFRED G. MORSE. Address: Frank Bishop Co., Inc., 25 Maple Street, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of ELIZABETH B. PARKER to John T. Andrews. Mr. Andrews is an instructor at Beloit College in Wisconsin.

LIEUT. E. A. BEDELL, Address: C.C.C. Company 3224, Camp Ginko, Ellensburg, Washington.

MRS. JACK SMITH (HELEN PERRY). Address: 2 Circular Street, Springfield, Vermont.

ALICE GUEST. Address: 24 North 21st Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

MR. AND MRS. HAROLD T. SHOOK (CHRISTINE ALLISON) are the parents of a daughter, Nancy Mason, born February 4. Address: Sheffield, Mass.

DR. GEORGE W. DAVIS. Address: Connecticut State Hospital, Middletown, Connecticut.

1931

WILLIAM B. HAWLEY. Address: The Davis and Hawley Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

MRS. R. S. HOSFORD (RUTH HATCH). Address: 106 Second Street, Scotia, New York.

ALBERT V. HANSON has been appointed resident manager of the Irving House at Dalton, Massachusetts.

HELENA DUNDAS and RUSSELL I. RAYNER, '32 were married last October 26. Mr. Rayner is teaching at Bridgton Academy, North Bridgton, Maine.

FREDERICK C. DIRKS. Address: 552 West 114th Street, New York City.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of RICHARD E. MCGRAW to Miss Dorothy J. Brown of East Orange, New Jersey. Mr. McGraw is on the staff of Mr. Malcolm Muir, President of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

CHARLOTTE ELTON was married on April 18 to Mr. Roderick M. Cross of Waterbury, Connecticut.

ELIZABETH BULL was married on April 18 to Mr. Cecil Durban Loveless of Lenox, Massachusetts.

REV. CLARENCE ARTHUR HAZEN is pastor of the Norwich Congregational Church, Norwich, Vermont.

GEORGE HARRIS, JR. Address: 701 East 43rd Street, Brooklyn, New York.

A son, William John, was born to MR. AND MRS. JOHN J. KELLY (CATHERINE WOOD) on April 4.

1932

GILES E. CHASE is studying law at the Albany Law School. Address: 25 Maple Street, Albany, New York.

WILLIAM R. LEGGETT is studying at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Address: 128 West 8th Avenue, Columbus.

JAMES L. OLSON is an instructor of economics in Woodbury, New Jersey, High School. Address: Apt. 17A, 240 S. Broad St., Woodbury, N. J.

JEANNETTE F. BURGESS is assisting in the Music Department at Middlebury College. Address: 117 South Main Street, Middlebury, Vermont.

AVIS I. COLLINS. Address: 43 Strathmore Road, Brookline, Mass.

THOMAS D. MINER. Address: 37-14 72nd Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, N. Y.

ELIZABETH CORNELL is a student nurse at St. Luke's Hospital located at 418 West 114th Street, New York City.

WALTER J. NELSON has resigned as varsity hockey and baseball coach at Middlebury College. He will accept a similar position this fall at Union College coaching varsity hockey and baseball and assisting in varsity football.

1933

It was erroneously stated in the March number of the *News Letter* that a son was born on January 25, 1936 to MR. AND MRS. WARREN G. GOODRICH.

ARNOLD T. MELBYE and Edith K. Miller, Wellesley, '35., were married early in May. Mr. Melbye is teaching in the winter school of Keewaydin-in-Florida, Naples, Florida.

MRS. WILLIAM J. DOUGLAS, '93, announces the engagement of her daughter, HARRIET BEDFORD to LAURENS CLARK SEELYE, '35, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

LOIS W. LEWTHWAITE is a dietitian at the St. Catherine's Hospital, 133 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of MARION CHRISTINE JONES to GEORGE BOOTH OWEN.

JOHN N. MCKEE, Address: Normal Station, Conway, Arkansas.

FERD MANN is employed on the administrative staff of Federal Project No. 1 of the WPA. Address: 84 Horatio Street, New York City.

RICHARD D. ROBERTS is a State Probation Officer. Address: 9 Lincoln Street, Westport, Connecticut.

MRS. GOBIN J. STAIR (JULIA SITTERLY). Address: Norwich, Vt.

ZAVART MARKARIAN. Address: 64 East 56th Street, New York City.

DORIS BARNARD was married on April 25, to R. LYSLE HOUGHTON, '24. Mr. Houghton is the manager of the Continental Baking Company's New York City Office.

CELIM I. GREEN is connected with the Philadelphia office of the Washburn-Crosby Company. Address: The Suffolk Manor, 15th and Clearview, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Apt. J-208.

HENRY L. NEWMAN is business manager of the Indian Schools in Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico. Address: Indian School, Albuquerque, New Mecixo.

EVAN NOONAN has an Ellis Fellowship for study at Columbia next year.

1934

WALLACE M. CADY has been awarded the Ellis Fellowship for graduate study at Columbia University next year.

HARTHON L. BILL is employed at the Grand Canyon National Park as ECW Forestry Foreman. Address: P. O. Box 101, Grand Canyon, Arizona.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

JOSEPH P. SUCHY, has a poultry farm in the Catskills. Address: R.F.D. No. 2, Catskill, New York.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Estelle Anderson of Paterson, New Jersey to JOHN S. RICE, JR., Mr. Rice is connected with the Bank of New York.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of ROBERT LEE CUSHING to Dorothy Hedges, Vassar, '33, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Cushing is associated with the National City Bank of New York.

The engagement of ALICE SUNDERLAND, to Rev. Thomas P. Simpson has been announced.

FRANCIS B. SPRAGUE. Address: Production Department, General Chemical Company, 40 Rector Street, New York City.

1935

JESSIE GIBSON is teaching in Conway, New Hampshire. Address: Presidential Inn, Conway, New Hampshire.

MYRON GOLTRY is in charge of the laundry at the Connecticut Junior Republic, Litchfield, Connecticut.

ROBERT STAFFORD is studying law at the University of Michigan. Address: 1212 Hill Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

CATHARINE PATTY. Address: 265 Main Street, Franklin, Mass.

JAMES S. BROCK is a clerk in the Liberty Claims Automobile Department. Address: 11 Stone Road, Belmont, Massachusetts.

JOHN HODGSON BLAKE is a graduate student at Cornell University. Address: 409 Dryden Road, Ithaca, New York.

MIRIAM E. SMITH. Address: 15 Queensberry Street, Boston, Mass.

BUFFALO

Another year, but not just another Middlebury Dinner Meeting for the Western N. Y. Alumni Association. This year's gathering was conceded by all to have been the best ever held in this city.

A delicious turkey dinner was served at 7 P. M., in the Washington Room of the Hotel Touraine, Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, for 32 former Middlebury students, their families and prospective students.

Excellent talks were given by "Prexy" Moody and "Cap" Wiley, the latter also acting as commentator for the college movies, Judge Thomas H. Noonan, '91, and Samuel B. Botsford, '00. Pres. Hugh O. Thayer, '12, presided and arrangements were taken care of by Sec.-Treas. Linwood B. Law, '21, who has performed similar duties for the association for the past fourteen years.

New officers elected for the ensuing year are Pres. Robert L. Rice, Sr., '98, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. and Sec.-Treas. Mrs. Dorothy Slayton Hunter, '23, of Buffalo.

The complete list of those attending follows: Mr. Botsford, Dr. Albert G. Butzer (HD), James L. Caldwell, '10, Miss Elly Delfs, '33, and guest, A. Victor Erkkila, '33, Miss Olive M. Hoover, Dr. (Norwich) and Mrs. A. Stuart Hunter, '23, Morris T. Johnson, '29, Lee Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Law, Capt. (HD) and Mrs. Calvert K. Mellen, Dr. Moody, Miss Corinne Newman, '25, Judge Noonan, W. Ransom Rice, '26, and Mr. Reicket, Rowland V. Ricker, '17, Robert L. Rice, Jr., '26, Russell L. Root, '34, Miss Marron Shaw (SS), Ray A. Stevens, '09, Warren E. Stearns, '28, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, James F. Taylor, '05, Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop M. Willis, '35 and '33, John H. White, '24 and "Cap" Wiley.

Buffalo, Batavia, Kenmore, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., made up the geographical representation.

LINWOOD B. LAW, '21, Secretary.

HARTFORD

At a recent meeting of the Hartford Alumnae Club the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Sylvia Westin Wurts, '29; Vice-president, Barbara J. Truman, '33; Secretary-treasurer, Lois S. Hodge, '25; Member-at-large, Mrs. Faye Butterfield Healy, '13.

CLEVELAND

More than a score of Middlebury alumni and ex-students living in northern Ohio held their annual get-together Friday, March 13, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earle W. Brailey, '19, 2935 Fontenay Road, Shaker Heights.

President Paul D. Moody and Alumni Secretary Edgar J. Wiley, '13, on their annual tour of New York State and the mid-west, were guests of honor. Their talks and the showing of the Middlebury movies followed a buffet dinner.

James S. Jackson, '26, acted as chairman. Rev. Louis Greene, '18, was chosen to take charge next year.

Other Middlebury persons who were present included Mr. and Mrs. Don Belden, '19, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Brown, '01, Orpha Brown, '30, Philip W. Ferguson, '16, Clayton A. Gray, ex-'29, D. Haydn Parry, ex-'24, Jean C. Wiley, '35, Charles H. Wright, '16, and Mrs. Wilfred Griffin, '13.

JAMES S. JACKSON, '26.

UTICA

A Middlebury College alumni dinner meeting held at the Hotel Utica, Utica, N. Y., Wednesday evening, March 11, attracted some thirty-five central New York alumni and their guests.

Both President Paul D. Moody and Edgar J. Wiley, '13, alumni secretary, were present as guests of honor. President Moody's short talk at the close of the dinner was very informative and inspirational. Mr. Wiley in turn showed the group the latest Middlebury College movies which were enthusiastically received in spite of the fact that the manufacturers had not as yet completed the sound accompaniment. Explanatory remarks were supplied by Mr. Wiley.

The evening's program was arranged by John A. Storm, '32, of Utica. Napoleon J. Blanchette, '29, acted as toastmaster while Marshall "Duke" Hardy, '26, led the songs for which a piano accompaniment was furnished by Middlebury's former king of jazz, Rev. "Bish" Bishop, '22, of Utica.

"Duke" Hardy brought with him from Syracuse a member of Syracuse University's Economics Department, Professor F. M. Waid. Other guests and alumni included Moses and Phyllis Hubbard, '13, and the three young Hubbards, of Utica; Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey A. Niles, '29, of Utica; Mrs. N. J. Blanchette of Sherrill; Eloise E. White, '29, of Oneida; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kleinspehn, '19, of Utica; Constance B. Diss, '00, of Ilion; Vincent F. Clark, ex-'35, Raymond T. Coe, ex-'35, and Wilfred F. Goering, ex-'34, of Clinton; Gwendolyn Mason, '31, of Rome, and Margaret Dickinson Gray, '22, of Oriskany Falls.

A smoker is now being planned which will probably be held at the Hotel Syracuse next fall.

MARSHALL B. HARDY, '26.

ALUMNI HOLD MIDDLEBURY NIGHT IN BOSTON

Seventy-five alumni and students who have applied for admission to the Men's College held a "Middlebury Night" April twenty-seventh at the University Club in Boston.

Alan W. Furber, '20, president of the alumni group, was master of ceremonies for the meeting, and introduced the other speakers. J. Earle Parker, '01, trustee of the college, talked on his own experiences at Middlebury.

Michael F. Shea, '15, a member of the editorial staff of the Boston Herald, Professor Waldo H. Heinrichs, and Harry T. Emmons, '35, were among the other speakers. Mr. Edgar J. Wiley, director of admissions, showed moving pictures of the College.